

LOS INSECTOS DE LAS ISLAS JUAN FERNANDEZ

8. PSYCHODIDAE (Diptera)

G. H. SATCHELL
Otago University
New Zealand

Las especies *Psychoda severini* Tonnoir, *P. cinerea* Banks, y *P. masatierrensis* n. sp., se agregan a la fauna chilena de Psychodidae en material procedente de las Islas Juan Fernández y colectado por G. Kuschel.

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The collection of Psychodidae taken at the Juan Fernández Islands is a small one, and some specimens were damaged in transit, so that only twelve flies remain for me to examine. All these belong to the genus *Psychoda* Latreille, and all were collected by Dr. P. G. Kuschel. Six specimens, all ♀, are of a new, and undescribed species, five belong to two well known cosmopolitan domestic species, and one, too damaged to furnish a satisfactory description, belongs to a second, undescribed species.

***Psychoda severini parthenogenetica* Tonnoir**

P. severini Tonnoir, A. L. 1922. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. 62 : 78
subsp. *parthenogenetica* Tonnoir, A. L. 1940. Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent. 7 : 53

This cosmopolitan species is widespread in temperate latitudes though it has not been previously reported from S. America. It is parthenogenetic, breeding in animal dung and decaying vegetation and is commonly taken in houses and cowsheds.

- 1 ♀, MASATIERRA, Yunque (915 m.) 10.2.1952.
- 2 ♀, MASATIERRA, Bahía Cumberland, 17.2.1951.
- 1 ♀, MASAFUERA, in a house, 19.1.1952.

***Psychoda cinerea* Banks**

P. cinerea Banks, N., 1894, Can. Ent. 26 : 331

There is a single ♀ of this species from MASATIERRA, Cumberland Bay, 17.2.1951. I have also seen specimens from Santiago, Chile. It is a cosmopolitan species reported from most countries in the world, and breeds in moist decaying vegetation.

Psychoda sp.

There is a single damaged specimen with incomplete genitalia collected from MASATIERRA, which is a new species, but it is too fragmentary to be described.

Psychoda masatierrensis sp. n.

A uniformly greyish-ochraceous species with a characteristic subgenital plate, known only from the ♀ sex.

♀. Erect tuft of squamuliferous hairs on face and vertex, eye bridges broad, almost four facets wide, touching. Antennae 1,2 times wing width, 16 segmented, scape and pedicel with scaly covering, verticils closed; scape (fig. 1 A) 1,5 times as long as broad, pedicel wider than long, basal flagellar segment with neck a little shorter (0.8) than bulb; necks increas-

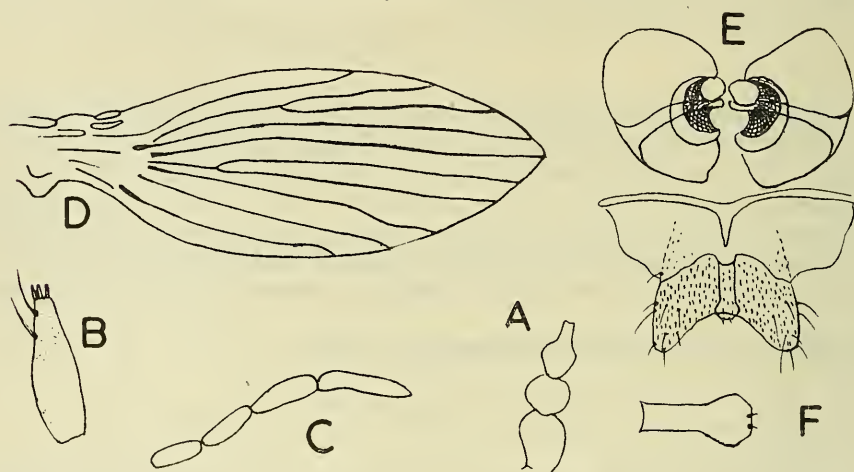


Fig. 1. *Psychoda masatierrensis* sp. n. A. Antennal base. B. Labium. C. Palp. D. Venation. E. Subgenital plate and spermathecae. F. Genital digit.

ing in length until it is 1,1 times as long in segment nine; last three segments diminutive, separated, subspherical; ascoids of usual Y type with arms shorter than necks, on segments 3-13. Labium (fig. 1 B) with a row of three terminal spines, and two lateral setae. Palpae (fig. 1 C) with scaly covering; formula 1 : 1,2 : 1,7 : 2.

Thorax with hairy vestiture with some scales interspersed. Wing (Fig. 1 D) 1,9 mm. long, forks relatively close together, radial after medial, both before tip of *Cu*; origin of R_{2+3} at apex of first basal cell; wing vestiture uniformly greyish-ochraceous. Legs scaly, greyish-ochraceous with a silvery reflection on the tarsi.

Subgenital plate (fig. 1 E) almost parallel sided, slightly narrowed towards the base, with a median indentation of moderate depth; genital

digit reaching to margin, swollen distally, pestel shaped (fig. 1 F); spermathecae as in fig. 1 E with reticulate inner capsules. Ovipositor almost twice as long as subgenital plate.

Holotype: ♀, MASATIERRA, Bahía Cumberland, 17.2.1951.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, MASATIERRA, El Camote, 400 m., 5.2.1952. 2 ♀, MASAFUERA, in cowsheds, 17.1.1952. 1 ♀, MASAFUERA, in a house, 19.1.1952.

Flies of the genus *Psychoda* have been so little collected from the mainland of South America, that it would be unwise to suggest that this species is endemic to the Juan Fernández Islands. The species *Psychoda minutissima* Enderlein 1940, from Masatierra, is so inadequately described that it is difficult to be sure that *P. masatierrensis* is specifically different from it. However, Enderlein's mention of very narrow eye bridges makes me think that this is a different species.